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**THE CONCLUSION OF THE CIVIL WAR – MATCHING REVIEW**

**A. Vicksburg B. Fredericksburg C. Chancellorsville**

**D. Gettysburg E. Draft Riots of July, 1863 F. Chattanooga**

**G. The Wilderness H. Cold Harbor I. Petersburg**

**J. The March to the Sea K. Battle of Mobile Bay L. Appomattox Court House**

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**M. Abraham Lincoln N. William Tecumseh Sherman O. Ulysses S. Grant**

**P. Robert E. Lee Q. The Thirteenth Amendment R. George McClellan**

\_\_\_\_\_1. He was the General-in-Chief appointed by Abraham Lincoln to defeat Robert E. Lee. He fought battles at the Wilderness, Spotsylvania Courthouse, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg, before finally forcing Lee to Surrender.

\_\_\_\_\_2. Enslaved Americans were freed permanently by this action – ratified by the Congress in early 1865. Every Southern state was required to ratify it before re-entering the Union following the Civil War.

\_\_\_\_\_3. This Union general sieged Atlanta, burned the city to the ground, and then cut a sixty mile wide path of destruction across Georgia – from Atlanta to Savannah.

\_\_\_\_\_4. Fired as the General-in-Chief by Abraham Lincoln after refusing to pursue Lee’s Army of Northern Virginia after the Battle of Antietam, this man ran as a “Peace Democrat” against Lincoln in the Presidential campaign of 1864.

\_\_\_\_\_5. He was the leader of the Army of Northern Virginia. Although accomplished at defending the state of Virginia and the capital of the Confederacy in Richmond, he lost both of his major battles in Northern Territory: Antietam and Gettysburg.

\_\_\_\_\_6. Even after he had issued the Emancipation Proclamation, this Union leader sought to have the 13th Amendment ratified. He was fearful that the constitutionality of the Proclamation would be doubted when the Civil War came to an end.

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\_\_\_\_8. The siege of this city was carried out from the winter of 1864 – the spring of 1865. At one point, Union soldiers who had worked as miners blasted a hole in the Confederate line known as “The Crater.” Even that drastic action failed. It was not until April of 1865 that the city fell, opening Richmond to attack.

\_\_\_\_\_9. General Robert E. Lee surrendered to Ulysses S. Grant here on April 9, 1865.

\_\_\_\_\_10. This battle is generally considered the turning point in the war, because the Union inflicted such heavy casualties upon the Confederate forces. The final day of the battle featured “Pickett’s Charge” – an unsuccessful attack upon the center of the Union line which failed.

\_\_\_\_\_11. This battle in December of 1862 was a miserable loss for the Union. After crossing the Rappahannock River, Union soldiers were sent on an impossible assault of Marye’s Heights. After twelve separate attacks, the Union lost close to twelve thousand casualties but gained nothing. Ambrose Burnside was the leader of the Union soldiers; after the battle, he was fired.

\_\_\_\_\_12. After the Battle of Gettysburg, soldiers had to be sent to New York City to put down this insurrection – when Irish residents and the poor set fire to portions of the city in protest against conscription.

\_\_\_\_\_13. This victory – after a six week siege of the port town – gave the Union control over the Mississippi River from Minneapolis to New Orleans. Ulysses S. Grant was the leader of the siege.

\_\_\_\_\_14. Admiral David Farragut, in assaulting this position, declared, “Damn the torpedoes, full speed ahead!” The Union closed yet another Confederate port by the end of the battle along the Gulf Coast.

\_\_\_\_\_15. Sherman led this punishing march from Atlanta to Savannah, bring hell to the Earth for the Confederacy and their sympathizers during the fall of 1864.

\_\_\_\_\_16. This horrible and unsuccessful assault – order by Ulysses S. Grant – upon an entrenched position of the Confederate Army, result in no ground gained and over 7,000 casualties.

\_\_\_\_\_17. This was perhaps Robert E. Lee’s most impressive victory. He divided his army twice against a superior opponent, and won nevertheless. But Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson was killed during the battle.

\_\_\_\_\_18. The first shots of the Civil War were fired here, at the order of General P. T.G. Beauregard.